

# CHIGNECTO POST.



WILLIAM C. MILNER, Proprietor.

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SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1871.

No. 14.

## Literature.

### A Civil Service Examination.

It was exactly one week when your writer, incurring the bitter hostility of such of the spectators as had brought their feet with them, squeezed his way into a seat in the front row of the Senate Gallery. That it was exactly that hour was sufficiently denoted by the occurrence of a phenomenon that must be familiar to any one who has passed a "field day" in either house. The immense crowd that attend on particular occasions, unwilling to risk losing their seats by leaving them for Relinquents, bring their lunches with them, and promptly at the above hour there is a sudden snow-storm of napkins over the galleries, followed by a universal munching of sandwiches and morsels of "pocket pistols."

The gentleman who sat on my right, and who was a thin, scowling-looking individual in a black suit, at once attracted my attention by the scally abstracted manner in which he contemplated a report he had spread out with great care upon the broad top of the railing in front of us. Holding up the leg of a fowl, the signs of which reminded one of the hind leg of a rhesus, he began to mutter in a voice of unutterable melancholy: "And this is what my lady calls spring chicken. Well, if my lady like these can't make a chicken-spring, I don't see what could."

Presently he began to eat the coils of a bottle of ginger pop. As he did this his eye happened to fall upon the figure of a fat senator who had just entered and took his seat beneath us. The melancholy man with directed his sizzling cork downward, just in time to hit the fat senator on the back of his bald head, much to that gentleman's disgust and indignation.

Noticing my look of astonishment at the impropriety of his conduct, the thin man remarked, explanatorily: "You see he's the Senator from our State." Upon my saying something to the effect that the fact was probably more his misfortune than his fault, my neighbor dragged an old silk hat from under his seat, and pointing to a discouraged-looking piece of crape that embellished it, exclaimed, in the same churlish tones, "Yes, but that is his fault, though. You see, my friend, my brother, Murker, was one of the dumbest nicest fellows you ever struck, and that old wad-bag down there was the death of him. The old cuss was running for Congress down in our parts, and he kept promising my brother that he'd get him a position here in Washington if he'd turn in and help during election. Well, you see, Murker always had a hankering to live in a city, so he commenced fooling and fussing and chinning in groceries, and howlin' round cross-roads, and such doings, until the old cuss was lectured. After a while Murker started down here to get an appointment, and when he got here that old blatherskite told him that under the new law, he couldn't give a position right out, but he'd give him what he called a 'designat'on' to go and be examined for one. Well, Murker didn't very much like the idea of being examined, but he'd been to night school, mo'n the member had, so he thought he'd try it on. He went up to the Treasury Department, where the thing was to come off, and they showed him into a room where the inspection is held up there. He asked the 'board' if the examination was pretty severe, and a fat little cannibal, with gray hair, told him not very, but that they would give him five years to prepare. Murker thought it wasn't worth while to prepare, as it wasn't going to be so severe; so he said he guessed he was ready then. As soon as he said that the whole crowd made a rush for the door and crowded me. After that they searched him for deadly weapons, and then they began on him.

First, Murker said, they asked the easiest kind of questions, such as,

How old he was? How much did he weigh? Did he ever hear Nilsson? Was he ever struck by lightning? And so on; but it didn't last long. Just as he got to feel all right and easy, they let out at him. I remember what he said they asked him, but they were corks, all of 'em.—When was the Washington monument begun? How far was Walter Raleigh navigable from his mouth? How long did Porter command the Spanish Armada? When was Duluth last sown in grass? etc. When he had got over feeling dizzy they started on arithmetic. Now if there was anything Murker was weak at, it was figures. He couldn't do sums for a cracked bottle, in fact, he didn't use to pay his bill down at Sullivan's bar for a year, just because he was afraid he couldn't count out the right change, and might cheat Sullivan.—But arithmetic was these fellows' best grip, and the way they put it to Murker was a caution. The very first thing they wanted to know was how long it would take a grasshopper to hop twenty-seven eighty-fifths of a mile, provided his hind legs were seventeen-twenty-seconds of an inch long. After that they asked how long it would take a grasshopper, if his legs were sawdusted until they were two and five-eighths twenty-seconds shorter, and when he had come to again, the fat little cannibal sweetly inquired what would have been the difference in time if the sawdust had been given just one more rub.

Well after Murker had got over his epileptic fit, and the board of examiners had got up from sitting on him, they told him, before he was carried out to the ambulance, that he had just missed passing by one question. But on inquiring as they had enjoyed his case very much indeed, they would give him another show.—So they scaled up him another question in an envelope and told him that if he brought back the correct answer in a week's time they'd make out his appointment. Murker hadn't the heart to look at the thing for a couple of days, but when he did, it made his hair curl. I can tell you. Those head-thirsty wretches had cut out of some paper a sort of an infernal machine of a sum. I guess it must have been started round by the proprietor of an insane asylum to make confusion.

"The gist of it was that if a fellow tied one end of a two-hundred yard rope to a post, and then walking around the post in a circle, holding the other end of the rope till it was all wound up, how far would the man have to travel? If most upon my brother for good, this did. However, he had no end of pluck, Murker had, and so he bought a peck of charcoal and commenced figuring all over the walls of his room. But he soon finished them up without coming anywhere near it. Then he went over to the statistical Bureau, but all the statistical fellows was travelling with a base ball club, and so he couldn't get any help there. He hunted up a 'lightening calculator,' but the L. C. couldn't make anything of it. He ciphered and ciphered on it all night, and then left town in the morning to avoid exposure. Murker was pretty high beat then, but he was bound to have that posish, you see, if it killed him. At last an idea struck him. He went right out to the race track over the river, took out his watch, and walked a mile on time. Then he came back, bought a post, and lot of rope and a spade, and lugged 'em out to a vacant square in the suburbs. He dug a hole for the post, set it up, tied one end of the rope, took the other and started. It was about 5 a. m. on the sixth day when he got under way, and he hoped to get through by night, but he didn't by a good bit. He wasn't more than half through by sundown, and then the post looked like a hog-head. But he wouldn't give up. He was bound to walk up to that post if it took him a month. Every time he made a mile he put her down.—Nothing discouraged him. A big crowd of darkeys and little boys kept cheering him, under the impression

that he was laying off the ground for a circus, but he didn't mind it. About the middle of the night a hard rain came on, but he only turned up his coat collar and kept right ahead.—Whenever he got tired and fell over a brick or something, he would jump up, deduct it, and go right along.

"Well, he got through about half past three in the morning, and just in time, for you see the people round there had sent for the police to come and arrest him for a maniac. But Congress was in session then, you know, and when the officers got there and only found a man very weak in the knees and hat-girt to a post at that time in the morning, why they thought he must be a Senator, and thought they would let him alone.

"Murker sat in the result to the examiners that day, and then he went out and telegraphed to his wife that it was all right, and to come on at once, and bring the children. But would you believe it, sir, after all they sent back word that the answer was wrong? You see that infernal rain had shrunk the rope, and the result was seven inches too short!

"And he never got over it, Murker didn't, and if you ever get over to Oak Hill cemetery, my friend, you will notice a grave with a cedar post at one end of it, and a rope railing around it.—We planted him on the very same week.

I was very much affected by this story, Mr. Editor, very much indeed, and I said so.

"Ah, yes!" said the melancholy man, leaning mournfully on my arm, as we went down the grand stairway together, "it's always the way.—There is always some darn rope or other proving too short for one of our family."

I didn't exactly understand the remark at the time, but now that I have been two days looking round for my pocket-book, and wondering where I could have mislaid my watch, why I think I do now, Mr. Editor, I think I do.

Some twenty-five years ago, when I was pastor in a church in —, I took occasion one evening to attend a social meeting in the church of that place. As is their custom on such occasions, one after another gave in his or her experience. After a time a man in humble circumstances, small in stature, and with an effusive, speaking voice, rose to give a piece of his experience, which was done in the following manner:

"Brethren, I have been a member of the church for many years. I have seen hard times; my family has been much afflicted; but I have for the first time in my life to see my pastor on any of the trustees of this church cross the threshold of my door."

No sooner had he uttered this part of his experience than he was suddenly interrupted by one of the trustees, an aged man, who rose and said in a loud firm voice:

"My dear brother, you must put the devil behind you."

On taking his seat, the pastor in charge rose, and replied to the little man as follows:

"My dear brother, you must remember that we shepherds are sent to the lost sheep of the house of Israel."

Whereupon the little man rose again, and said in a very loud tone of voice:

"Yes, and if I'd been a fat one, you would have found me long ago."

The effect upon the audience can be better imagined than described.

Professor H.—, of Yale College, was passing out of the recitation-room on his crutches, when an ambitious Frenchman dropped slyly into his cap a piece of paper, on which he had written legibly the word "monks-ey." Ticked with his joke, he told his success to all his student friends. But a speedy retribution befell him. At the next recitation the bland professor addressed his division thus, in his sweetest tones, "Gentlemen, as I was passing out of the room yesterday one of your number did me the very high honor of leaving with me his card."

It is stated that the Duke of Sutherland and others propose to buy the Suez Canal for \$6,000,000. Its original cost was \$22,000,000.

Hon. Dr. Tupper has purchased for \$1,000 Belle-Vue Cottage, the former residence of Col. Gray, at St. Andrews, and intends occupying it during the summer season.

## BOAT RACING.

The English and Canadian Crews.—Aquatic Carnival at Halifax, N. S., &c.

A FEW WORDS AS TO THE CREW; and first in point of ability as importance comes Renfo, though he seems somewhat fine now, weighs about 150 pounds, or about 6 pounds less than the avoirdupois with which he rowed last fall. He is as recent and imperturbable as ever, and makes a most difficult subject to interview.

Harry Kelly, who has gained for himself the most brilliant record in English aquatic history, is the oldest of the crew, and is a compactly built man. He at present weighs about 157 pounds, but does not seem to be in good rowing form. His features are quite regular, and his countenance frank and open, and he may be readily distinguished as the bearded man of the crew. He speaks our language without the idiomatic peculiarities which distinguished the utterances of his colleagues, the Northerners, and is free and pleasing in his address. He is a native of Fullham, on the Thames, though generally hailed from Putney, and is thirty-nine years old. Robert Chambers is the heaviest of the crew, and weighs about 163 pounds. He is light complected, and is a pleasant, jolly-looking fellow, and I believe that his looks do not belie him in this respect. He is a native of Wallasey on the Tyne, some four miles from Newcastle, and is 27 years old. Jas. Perry is the lightest man of the crew proper, and now weighs about 152 pounds. He has a solemn facial expression somewhat resembling that of Renforth, though sharper in profile. He is a man whose build denotes an ability to endure, in a hot race. He is a native of Newcastle, and is 28 years of age. John Bright, the spare man, is at once the youngest of the party. All the men are closely shaven except Kelly, and much embarrassed by exposure to the rays of the sun. With the exception perhaps of Renforth, all the men are of "course" too beefy, but will soon be brought down to the regular region they have adopted. The St. John crew are, I believe, in excellent health and doing well. Fixing weights, in perspective, is, of course, a very uncertain matter, but I think that the weights of the two crews will be found to approximate very nearly to the following, which are tabulated with the weights of the opposing crews of last fall.

THE ENGLISH CREW.	
	1870. 1871.
1. Taylor—Dorey	141 149
2. Winslip—Chambers	156 157
3. Martin—Kelly	169 161
1. Renforth	163 160
Weight of boats	30 302
	722 721

  

THE CANADIAN CREW.	
	1870. 1871.
1. Price	152 151
2. Hutton	157 163
3. Ross	157 163
5. Fulton	164 169
Weight of boats	110 103
	740 742

By this it will be seen that the difference in weight in favor of the English last year was about 18 pounds, and this year it will be about 29 pounds.

The following is taken from the Halifax "Reporter":—

"The Biglin Bros., Coulter & Kay, who form the crew for the Halifax Races, row three times every day on the Harlem River, the length of the Halifax course. The boat they use weighs one hundred and eight pounds. They are having a new boat built which will weigh ninety pounds.—They propose leaving New York for Halifax on the 20th inst.

Eight crews, it is thought, will enter for the World's Race at the Aquatic Carnival—two from England, two from the United States, two from New Brunswick, and three belonging to Halifax.

The new scull boat for Mr. George Brown, champion sculler, arrived in the steamer "Albion" yesterday from Boston. It is made of papier mache.

In the evening the harbor presents a lively appearance with numerous crews practising for the Carnival. Much interest is felt in the crews, and they are all in good condition and excellent spirits, it is confidently expected that the Tynesiders and others

from abroad will meet women worthy of their steel.

Four workmen at Messrs. W. S. Symonds & Co's foundry, Dartmouth, are in training in the gig "Whisper" for the mechanic's race, and possibly for the great race open to the world.

The "Roclie Crew" is composed of Wm. Beckwith, (bow), Louis Hedler, (number two), David Parker, (number three), and John Young, (stroke). Beckwith weighs 146 lbs., Hedler 151 lbs., Parker 132 lbs., and Young 146 lbs. They row in a boat of Spanish cedar, built by Mr. John Falay, of Halifax. She is forty-four feet long, eighteen inches wide, seven inches deep, and weighs one hundred and twelve pounds. The boat was launched this morning.

The new race boat for the Halifax Royal Yacht Club crew, has just been completed by Mr. Samuel Norris, carpenter, and is a splendid specimen of boat architecture. She will be launched in a day or two.

The "Tanger Crew" have commenced practising in their new Race boat, built for them by the celebrated New York builder, C. B. Elliot, of Greenpoint.

As the time approaches for the carnival, the excitement in boating circles increases. Each crew has its own circle of admirers, and letting in a word or two, when the excitement, as it will then, gets up to a fever heat, will be lively.

A late New York despatch says a crew is in practice on Harlem River for the great International contest between the carmen of England and America Halifax. As at present organized, the New Yorkers will pull in the following order:—Barry, Biglin, Henry Coulter, John Biglin, and Joe Keyes.

## A New English Poet.

A new volume of poems of great merit has been published in England by Philip Bourke Marston, the blind son of John Westland Marston, late editor of the London "Athenaeum." The following is two exquisite sonnets:—

DEPARTURE.  
I strain my worn-out sight across the sea,  
I look the way waves coming out the strand.  
My eyes grow weary of the row and land,  
Oft have I seen the foreigner's hand  
Obdure, returned, and come back to me—  
As well these clinging waves I might command.  
To turn and kiss the moist desert sand?  
The joy that was, is not, and cannot be.  
The salt shore, furrowed by the foam, smelt  
Altho' I look for me, if I were now no more,  
To make this shore my nest, and hear all  
The out-like you're still, and feel  
I may as death forget that he forgot.

ASSOCIATIONS.  
Sweet is the voice that sings, and sweet the smile,  
But only sweet to me, because they bring  
Back perfectly to my remembrance  
A time as sad and passionate as prayer—  
A time I heard which life and love were  
Fair.  
When all the strong, sweet perfumes of the spring  
Did they swoon about my lady's presence, and  
I saw her very lovely face, I share  
So, when I heard this time, that other strain  
Revive within me, and I see again  
My lady's face, you then do rejoice,  
Repeating half-lost beauties of her voice;  
A little then the present of I cast.  
And walk mid lovely ruins of the past.

It is said that Prince Arthur was to marry Lady Anna Clarendon, daughter of the Duke of Marlborough;—The daughter of the Duke of Marlborough ladies passed the Duke of Argyll. The families of both are equally illustrious, and both are connected one way or another with half the leading houses of the realm. But these does exist one ground of objection, which will probably turn the scale unfavorably for the royal lover. The Duchess of Marlborough is half sister to the Marquis of Londonderry who has been an incurable lunatic for years. She is also sister to the late Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest, and for some time before his death he was afflicted in a similar manner. Moreover a child of another of her brothers is strongly suspected to be laboring under the same fatal taint. Such considerations would naturally interfere with a matrimonial alliance royal or menial.

STREAM PLOUGES are agitating American inventors. The English system of two stationary engines and wire cables, is pronounced impracticable in the United States. The two gangs of men required by that system, one half of whom only are at any time employed, the number of headlands required to be ploughed by horses and the expense place them beyond the reach of men with ordinary means. There are loud calls for a traction engine, which would also propel itself and draw a gang of ploughs.

Fits may be kept from a horse by sponging him with fish oil.

DURING a steam voyage on a sudden stoppage of the machinery considerable alarm took place, especially among the female passengers.

"What is the matter? What is the matter?" exclaimed one more anxious than the rest.

After a short pause a hoarse voice replied, "Nothing, madam, nothing. Only the bottom of the vessel and the top of the earth are stuck together."

A JOE'S CONFESSION.—Harry Greyville, in the American war, was one of four who were doomed to death by chance which of them should be put to death. The lot fell on Sir Charles Asgill, but he was excused, he intended execution Greyville was put to sit up with him and comfort him.

"Well," said one of his friends, "what did you say to keep up the spirits?"

"Oh! I don't know," said Greyville. "I said 'pooh! pooh!' never mind."

CONSIDERATIONS FOR THE CURIOUS.—When is a penny like a hermit?—When is a loan (alone).  
When is a cat like a teapot?—When you're tea in it (tea's in it).  
Why is a bee like a donkey, I ask?—Cause he's got an in intimate knowledge of wax.  
Why is the world like a pinnet?—Because it is full of flats and sharp.  
Why is the letter Y like a prodigious son?—Because it makes pa pay.  
What man carries everything before him?—The waiter.  
When is a soldier not half a soldier?—When he's in quarters.

A YOUNG man was requested by an old lady to read the new paper for her. He took it up and read as follows: "Last night yesterday morning, about one o'clock in the afternoon before breakfast, a hungry boy about forty years old bought a big custard for a penny, and I gave it the boy a little well mine foot thick, and jimping over it broke his right ankle off above his left knee and fell into a dry mill pond and was drowned.—About forty years after that, on the same day, an old cat had nine black kittens: a high wind blew Yankee Double on a flying pan, and killed a sow and two dead pigs at I ston where a deaf-and-dumb man was talking to his Aunt Peter."

Whereupon the old lady, taking a long breath, exclaimed, "I am told."

As the Prince Imperial of Germany and the Crown Prince of Prussia were riding along the banks of the Bavarian river on the occasion of their triumphal entry into Munich last Sunday, the strange interlanguage of compliments which passed between him and some of the senior troops after a memorable encounter in the late French campaign may have recurred to his memory. The Prince was praising the Bavarians for their gallant and steady behaviour. Before the capture and expressing the pride he felt in having such soldiers under his order, when one of the men stepped forward and addressing the Prince with the characteristic bluntness of his race, replied, "Aye, aye, we have settled the French profits well this time; and let me tell you, if we had had your Royal Highness at our head four years ago no doubt we could have beaten those accursed Prussians."

## The Grindstone Trade.

There are only two large wholesale dealers in grindstones in Boston, but it may be interesting to many to know what a large quantity of them are landed here and disposed of. They are distributed all over the country. Not less than 15,000 tons are shipped here annually from the quarries, besides the great bulk which goes direct to other places. There are at least fifteen or twenty different qualities got out at the quarries, which are in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, but the best stone comes from the Bay de Chaleur. The stones are brought in "coasters," and about 15 schooners and brigantines are employed in the freighting business.—These grindstones are cut from ten to eighty-four inches in diameter and from one half to fourteen inches in thickness. Large quantities of them have been shipped this season to the West Indies and South America for plantation use, for ginding hoes, Spanish knives, etc., and there has been the usual home demand from manufacturers of edged tools of all kinds. Prices run pretty regular and high about the same from year to year. Boston is the centre of this trade, and receives, on an average, one cargo per week, and the shipping is almost confined to one firm, that of Read, Stephenson & Co., who receive the great bulk of all that come here.

—Boston Con. Bul.

## Fruit and Fruit Growing.

To the Editor of the Chignecto Post.

Continued.  
Dear Sir,  
But I can't hold a contract you can let the surface harden and bake, then see how deep the dry soil extends, and I can wish to see the soil a spot on the continent outside the Great American Desert, e.g. under a grass and good grown apple tree, during the day.

And lastness, but the only element maintained in the soil, it contains ammonia, that will substance necessary to plant and grow, and while the surface is kept light it penetrates the ground, comes in contact with the mineral particles lying dormant in the soil, dissolves them, and supplies the soil with quickening and supporting vegetable life.

Again, our Province is near the North limits of the apple growing zone, and if we do not use warm water irrigation, by so doing we do not make up for the fact that the ground is so near the limit of the "apple zone." The thick field is much the warmest, the fact has been proved by thermometer, that the soil at the roots of our apple land is from six to eight degrees warmer than the soil surrounding the roots of a similar tree surrounded by grass. Long ago a student of all things over grass in the increase of heat is a prominent feature of 300 miles South. In an exposed locality you can get to the ground by a hedge, if you wish to be so, and the labor will be well repaid.

Some fossil men still remain who though a diligence or want of knowledge have destroyed our fruit trees that had they then now in good cultivation, would, besides supplying the family, be yielding a revenue of many loads of dollars.

Some species is vents on the climate. It is not unusual that a delicate fruit tree cannot stand the same culture as well as a spruce.—They would not flourish, plant them in a grass field, no washing, no feeding, no training, except what is done by the cutter, the trees don't grow. Still the climate is blamed.

It is not taken into consideration, the history and origin of the apple, the world known fruit of the temperate zone. The apple is spoken of in the Songs of Solomon, and in Job, praised for its fragrance, beauty, and shade; it is allowed both by commentators and travellers to be common in the east, and of the same genus of the lemon and orange, the all of which the climate of Palestine is well adapted to.

One expresses the belief that the cold and stormy North and its atmosphere to the honey East at that early period is not within the shade of probability, and if ever grown there, the hill country around Jerusalem would not be so fertile, the produce would have to be conveyed by a journey up the side of Lebanon.

The apple, in its wild state, is from being the earliest word of Europe from the British Isles to the Far East, and a miniature crab. And from this small beginning by cultivation, grafting and hybridization now produced our so much valued apples. At the time Solomon sang of the shadow and taste of the apple its fruit was neither improving nor deteriorating, and was possessed not by him, but by our forefathers, when wild in woods the noble savage ran, and as the science of dentistry was then unknown, they would occasionally be able to pick from the thicket and crone some of this digestive fruit for amusement. At this period the land of the apple had few, and perhaps, I am safe in saying, no visitors from the civilized East. It was the home of the Celt, the Galla, the Teuton, the Sclav, and the Vandal, names some of which sound rather ruggedly in our ears at the present time.

So vast an improvement has been made in the apple during the present century (since its popular two years ago are now with us unperceived, and will not be planted) that we wonder as we glance down the stream of time, what must have been the character of the fruit at the time of the landing of Julius Caesar, though I suppose it had its admirers as long ago as Abraham tended his flock on the plains of Moab.

(To be Continued.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS DAY.

Sales—M. E. Vickery.
Administrative Sale—do.
Hats—D. Magee & Co.
Ath Ties—W. S. Calhoun.
Lops—do.
Sewing Machines—Geo. Stewart, Jr.
Sewing Machines—A. Ford.
Notice—W. H. Lee.
Teasing Sale—Everitt & Butler.
Notice—W. H. Thorne.
Summer Overcoats—W. W. McFeters.
Notice—W. C. Treadwell.
Notice—do.
Follow-up Bitters—Huntington Bros.
Notice—Dickson & Bowser.

Chignecto Post.

ACKVILLE, N. B., AUG. 17, 1871.

No "Morning Chronicle" and Dr. Tupper.

It is an axiom in political morals that no public man should prostitute official position by using it to injure the public domain; the Morning Chronicle is the chief court in its denunciation of violations of that principle. When, however, Dr. Tupper's alleged conduct in connection with Spring Hill in 1861, the Provincial Secretary, and with Charles Landin in 1871 while a member of the Dominion Privy Council is made the commentary upon text, we expected dates, names, facts, with which our contemporaries profess an acquaintance, would be given in full so as to have had a distinct charge, capable of being answered; and when does not do so, but indulges in insinuation, and associates with it the name of Peter McNab, we think our contemporaries are able to treat the matter as a libel, and have allowed his strong propensities to mislead him to act.

The most remarkable statement by the "Chronicle" is that the confederate of Dr. Tupper astonished an official in the mining office. It is true that was seven years ago, and is within the range of possibility; but why conceal the name of the person who possessed this extraordinary power. Why allow this Phoenix of the mining office to pass through life unknown, unmentioned and unnamed? If we believe in his existence we would visit Halifax to gaze upon the phenomenon, which possibly might check, if not correct, the inefficiency and rudeness, and remove the imbecility and ignorance, recently conspicuous in the Nova Scotia department of mines.

a right of selecting and working 8 miles; and the area of 10 square miles, covered by the 8 licenses to search, could be covered by 32 subsequent rights, which would secure to their holders four-fifths of the whole area. The license spoken of by the "Chronicle" gave a right to search over 10 miles for one year, but no right to mine or work over a greater area than 8 miles, and their right to hold these licenses to work were subject to forfeiture if a mine was not effectively and continuously worked on each square mile; and under the law, if the Local Government of Nova Scotia did its duty, it was and is impossible for Dr. Tupper and his "ring" to secure 10 square miles unless they opened 10 mines, working them effectively and continuously; so that the charge made by the "Chronicle" must be exaggerated, and if true in any degree, at the present time, must be by the Local Government winking at it. As to the charge of withholding the "Royal Gazette" we say nothing about it, because we know nothing, but the real cause having been dissipated, this is of little consequence, and if Dr. Tupper has used the public money in having a private railway surveyed, it is capable of official proof, which can determine the charge.

We, however, cannot admit the principle that an official has no right to aid in fostering our infant manufactures, in mixing with friends in developing the natural resources of the country, and in devoting himself or his means to legitimate labor or enterprise. He has a perfect right and it is laudable and praiseworthy in him so to do, but an official has no right to embark in business which affects his position or conduct as public officer, more than a trustee has a right to apply to business uses the funds entrusted to him. We cannot believe the charges to be true, because we cannot imagine Dr. Tupper would appear in the same piece, in the double character of rogue and fool; in both of which he is made to figure, if he would re-examine his position and prospects, by questioning speculations on Spring Hill, and leave a broad trail behind him to be traced by the "Chronicle."

Intercolonial Jobbery.

The Anherst "Gazette" says: "Let us refer to one matter involving a loss to the country of \$5,000, viz. the railway-tie contract for section four. When tenders were first advertised for, responsible parties tendered to furnish them for eighteen cents each, and would have done so last winter had the contract been awarded them. But it seems Mr. Commissioner McLellan wanted it for his uncle, and a reduction of one third of a cent was only necessary to secure this. As the contract could not be let to him, it was quietly slipped out, and nothing has been heard of securities tendered on. On the 29th of June last tenders were again received, but up to this date, as far as we can learn, no written contracts have been entered into—six weeks having been occupied in deciding what an ordinary business firm would have concluded on in as many hours. When the contract should have been made it will transpire that this uncle and nephew business has cost us \$5,000."

Outside of little jobbing transactions, one half which will never see the light, considerable discontent is manifested in Cumberland towards the Commissioners for the dilatory and indifferent way in which they manage. Many parts of the road are ready for the rails, but there are neither rails nor sleepers. Nearly if not all the bridges on Section 1 are ready for their iron superstructures, but where are they? Indeed the Commissioners appear to be worked so hard in making the road go whether or not through the hills and over the mosses and swamps and barren hillsides between the Miramichi and Moncton, or in attending to their own private business affairs, or in enjoying at their homes, their \$3,500 per annum and travelling expenses, that they have forgotten that the railway work is progressing in Nova Scotia, for other rails, bridges, sleepers—all save at their duties in so far as they relate to drawing their quarterly pay and travelling expenses.

Rogatta at Halifax.

On our first page will be found some Boating News of interest. The first day of the Carnival will be the busiest one. Twenty-seven races are appointed to take place, including fishing and coasting vessels, yachts, and row boats. Many of the fishing and coasting fleet are preparing to compete.

Naturally, the greatest interest is manifested in the great four-oared race, for \$3,000 and the championship of the world, and an extra prize of \$250 for the first Nova Scotia crew, which takes place on the second day. The course, six miles, will be from a point near the Dartmouth shore, opposite Richmond, down the eastern side of the harbor to a point near McNab's Island, a distance of three miles, and back to the place of starting. Each boat will have a separate turning point, distinguished by colors. Next to the four-oared race the most exciting event will be the championship scull race, open to the world, for first and second prizes of \$500 and \$100 respectively, which takes place on the third day. The best men of all the four-oared crews will probably participate in this contest. Rowers will struggle hard to add "champion of the world" to his present title of champion of England. Coultter, the famous Pittsburgh sculler, will come determined to beat Rowthorn and the world; George Brown, of the Pryor crew; Tracey of the Tanager crew; Lovett; Filton, of Paris crew, will represent the hopes of New Brunswickers, and make a gallant effort to win; Taylor of the second Tyne crew, will probably enter for the contest, and doubtless there will be others also, so that the single scull race will be one of great interest.

On land and sea there will be ample opportunities for the people to obtain good views of the races. The Halifax Yacht Club has engaged a party of Mr. Kay's waterside property adjoining their own, and are erecting on it a grand stand to accommodate several thousands. Another large lot of the same property, a little further to the south, has been engaged by private parties who will erect a grand stand on an extensive scale. On the eastern side of the harbor similar stands will be erected. One to accommodate 1500 people is being built on the grounds of Mr. Falconer, nearly opposite the Yacht Club premises. The steamer "Empress" and an American steamer called the "Forest Queen," the latter said to be superior to any that hitherto appeared in Halifax, will ply on the harbor.

Miners' Shovels, Picks, Steel—5 King St.

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the Chignecto Post.
Bourbon, Aug. 11.

Dear Sir,
Although it is rumored that the writ for this election, shortly to take place in this county, has been issued there seems to be a wonderful scarcity of candidates. What means this indifference; this apathy? Nothing like it ever before obtained in the history of the County on the eve of an election. As yet only Mr. Huntington has announced himself. If this condition of things arises from a distrust in the public mind, of politicians in general, it would seem somewhat well founded and reasonable, but if from an impression that all great questions of public interest are settled, and that our local Assembly is going to remain tranquil and inert after the storms of last winter, during the remainder of its term, it is a delusion that ought at once to be dispelled. Consideration is an accomplished fact. The division line between Confeds and Anties is obliterated. All now join hand for better terms. All hands are, or pretend to be, in favor of economy and retrenchment; for simplifying and abbreviating law proceedings; for a good management scheme; for an improved system of managing the crown lands; for the more extensive opening up and settlement of the country, etc. But Mr. Editor, there is one question upon which the people of this Province are divided, and upon which will remain so for a long time. The division is marked and well defined. That question concerns our common schools. The law which will come in force in a few months and which will establish what is called free or common schools, supported in part out of the general revenues, and in part by district or local assessments, has excited the ire of the Roman Catholics. They want, and are determined to have separate

schools. The Protestants, on the other hand, are strongly opposed to such schools, or rather to such receiving STATE aid. I do not propose to discuss here the merit of the question. It has been a long while in controversy; the ablest polemic speakers and writers on either side have been engaged, and with this result: That argument advanced by Protestants have been satisfactory to Protestants, and those advanced by Catholics satisfactory to Catholics. And now any one, who is not stupid beyond measure, cannot fail to discover the signs of the times. A tremendous effort will be made at the next session of the House for an amendment of the law to meet the views of the dissatisfied ones. See how persistent and unflinching is the St. John "Freeman" in its denunciations of the law as it now stands. That journal is a fair exponent of the Catholic sentiment on this question. And was there not a mammoth petition sent to Ottawa praying disallowance of the Act?—This is a matter of religion with the Catholics, and the zeal of pertinacity which will be displayed by them will be extreme; and unless every precaution be taken they will succeed. Many ask how can that be, seeing that they do not compose one third of the electors of the Province. In answer, I ask, how did they manage at the last election in this county—seeing that they did not compose a third of the voters—to return three men out of four holding their peculiar views upon this school question? How is it that out of the four the Protestants, who compose over two thirds of the electors, only got one member on their side? Apply the same rule of inverse proportion to the whole Province, and see the result. No blame to Catholics for making use of versatile dough-faces, or renegade Protestants, to carry their point. Now is the time to consider whether a member shall be returned who will stand side by side with Mr. McQueen when this question comes again before the House, (as we must assuredly will), or (as we must assuredly will), if he is to stand alone as the sole representative of the Protestant sentiment the Noble Old County of Westmorland? The present I believe to be a crisis in our history, and the public indifference is marvellous. A law regarded by the great majority of the people of this Province, as the most important that has ever passed among its statutes, and from which the greatest beneficial results are expected to flow, in all time to come; a law to the enacting of which from obstacles in the way, the greatest patience assiduity and skill were required, and even then would have been insufficient had not a strange but fortunate combination of circumstances aided; a law which, in the opinion of that majority, is just and correct in principle; a law upon which the Province has been highly complimented by the advanced liberal opinion of sister provinces, and of foreign countries; this law is to be attacked, and is in great peril by Mr. McQueen when this question comes again before the House, (as we must assuredly will), or (as we must assuredly will), if he is to stand alone as the sole representative of the Protestant sentiment the Noble Old County of Westmorland? The present I believe to be a crisis in our history, and the public indifference is marvellous. A law regarded by the great majority of the people of this Province, as the most important that has ever passed among its statutes, and from which the greatest beneficial results are expected to flow, in all time to come; a law to the enacting of which from obstacles in the way, the greatest patience assiduity and skill were required, and even then would have been insufficient had not a strange but fortunate combination of circumstances aided; a law which, in the opinion of that majority, is just and correct in principle; a law upon which the Province has been highly complimented by the advanced liberal opinion of sister provinces, and of foreign countries; this law is to be attacked, and is in great peril by Mr. McQueen when this question comes again before the House, (as we must assuredly will), or (as we must assuredly will), if he is to stand alone as the sole representative of the Protestant sentiment the Noble Old County of Westmorland? The present I believe to be a crisis in our history, and the public indifference is marvellous.

WANTED.

10,000 Lbs. Wool.
For which the HIGHEST PRICES will be paid.
DICKSON & BOWSER.
(aug17)

Notice.

ALL Persons having any claims against the Estate of the late THOMAS D. VICKERY, of Sackville, in the County of Westmorland, Merchant, will present the same to the subscriber within three months from this date, and all persons indebted to the said estate will make immediate payment to—
MARY ELLEN VICKERY,
Administratrix estate Thos. D. Vickery,
Sackville, Aug. 10, 71.

SEWING MACHINES!

JUST received and now ready for inspection:
10 Weed Sewing Machines.
From \$20 to \$35.

6 Favorite Machines,
With and without stands.

We solicit a call from intending purchasers, as we feel confident we can give the best value in machines.
\*Don't fail to call and examine.
ANDREW FORD,
AGENT.

Lath Ties. Lath Ties.
In Store:
FIFTEEN coils Lath Ties, double and single.
For sale low by
W. S. CALHOUN,
10 and 12 Nelson st.
aug17

HOPS. HOPS.
A FEW Bales Hops, in good order, will be closed out under cost.
W. S. CALHOUN,
10 and 12 Nelson st.
aug17

BOYS' FELT HATS.
MEN'S BLACK WOOL HATS.
SIX cases, just opened, new styles Boys' Hats, and Men's Low Priced Wool Hats.
D. MAGEE & CO.,
51 King street.
aug17

Burr's Improved Nursing Bottle.
THIS Bottle is free from all metallic substances so injurious to milk. In whatever position it is held the flexible tube is always in the milk, and the child can draw no air as with other bottles. A full supply of the above valuable Nursing Bottle. Just received and for sale by
GEO. STEWART, J.R.,
Pharmaceutical Chemist,
21 King st.
aug17

Sugar, Molasses, &c.
Just received and in Store:
15 HIDS. Golden Syrup, cheap.
Potatoes, 18 bids, nice retailing Molasses, 3 kinds; 8 bids, Barbadoes Sugar; 9 bids, White Centrifugal Sugar; 10 bids, Vacuum Pan Sugar. For sale low, by
W. C. TREADWELL,
st. John.
aug17

Fruit, &c., by Str. NEW YORK.
Just Received:
2 CRATES Cabbages; 3 bids, sweet Natives; 25 bids, Apples; 10 bids, Onions; 6 bids, Peas; 5 crates Potatoes; 10 boxes Oranges; 3 bids, Water Melons. For sale low by
W. C. TREADWELL,
st. John.
aug17

Dr. HOLLOWAY'S Compound Wild Cherry Bitters.
THIS is to certify that this Trade Mark has been registered in the Trade Mark Register, No. 2, 4th Dec. in accordance with the "Trade Mark and Design Act" of 1870.
Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, this 2nd day of August, 1871.
(Signed) J. C. VASTRE,
Deputy of the Minister of Agriculture.
The Holloway's Bitters are for sale by all Druggists. The wholesale agents are
HUNTINGTON BROS.,
st. John.
aug17

Clearance Sale
Summer Stock of Dry Goods.
Everitt & Butler

ARE now offering the balance of their summer Stock of Dry Goods at Greatly Reduced Prices, in order to make room for Fall Stock, the first portion of which is expected to arrive by first direct steamer to this port.
The stock consists of Dress Goods, Cottons, Maniles, Red Ticks, Flannels, Laces, Braoses, Ribbons, Prints, Shawls, Towellings, Shirtings, Broad Cloths, Hosiery, Laces, Silks, Table Linens, Velvets, Sherrings, Tracels, Gloves, Ties, &c.
A full assortment of elegant silk Mantles, much below regular prices.
Special attention is directed to the assortment of Tweeds for Gentlemen's wear. The above Goods are offered at genuine Reduced Prices, to which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.
EVERITT & BUTLER,
st. John.
aug17

Just Received,
Ex "Lady Darling"
CASES Planes, containing Jack, Smooth and Traying; 2 cases Guns; 1 case Grain Sythes, at
W. H. THORNS,
st. John.
aug17

P. S.—Orders received for best American Threaders and Cleaners.
aug17.
GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS.—The last summer styles just opened.
MAMFESTER,
ROBERTSON & ALLISON,
st. John.
aug17

NEW VESSEL.—Mr. Edward Ogden, Port Elgin, launched some days since a superior vessel of 500 tons, named the "Join Black." She classes 8 years in French Lloyd's. J. S. Hickman & Co. commenced loading her to-day with deals for Liverpool.

MARRIED.
On the 21th of July, at Forest Hill, Nevada, at the residence of James Crossman, M. P. Boss, of New York, to Laura S. daughter of the late Hugh Gallagher, of Scotland, by the Rev. Dr. Smith, Thomas J. Weddon, of Boca, Cal., formerly of Dorchester, N. B., to Sophia Burton, youngest daughter of the late J. B. Cutten, Esq.
On the 21th ult., at Reno, Nevada, by the Rev. Dr. Smith, Thomas J. Weddon, of Boca, Cal., formerly of Dorchester, N. B., to Sophia Burton, youngest daughter of the late J. B. Cutten, Esq.
On the 9th inst., at Poughwash, by the Rev. A. T. Jones, to Miss Margaret M. G. Leachur, Anna, daughter of Mr. Elgin Tuttle, of above place, to Mr. C. Fawcett, of Sackville.
On the 27th ult., at Poughwash, by the Rev. E. C. Corey, Mr. Cyrus Morrison to Miss Elizabeth Burkirk.
At the bride's residence, on the 10th, by the Rev. Thos. Ford, Capt. Martin Cole, of Rockport, Westmorland County, to Mrs. Pamelia Ferguson, of Sackville.

DIED.
On 25th ult., at River Philip, Miss Carolina Fillmore, third daughter of Mr. O. B. Fillmore, aged 20.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATION SALE.
By Auction, on Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of August, at one o'clock P. M., on the premises of the late Thomas D. Vickery:
ONE MARE 1 year old colt, 2 cows, 1 year old in calf, 1 calf, 1 large yearling, 1 cow with two calves, 2 pigs about 6 months old, 1 express wagon, 1 double harness, about 2 tons hay, 1 grand piano, four barrels, and other articles.

SMELTHERY, situated on the shore of the late Thomas D. Vickery, country coal; consisting of about 500 tons of iron, quantity, 2 1/2 acres of land, 2 1/2 acres of mill, and other articles, the contents of the estate of the late Thos. D. Vickery.
Also, at the same time, the following: 100 lbs. of No. 11, 10 lbs. of No. 12, 10 lbs. of No. 13, 10 lbs. of No. 14, 10 lbs. of No. 15, 10 lbs. of No. 16, 10 lbs. of No. 17, 10 lbs. of No. 18, 10 lbs. of No. 19, 10 lbs. of No. 20, 10 lbs. of No. 21, 10 lbs. of No. 22, 10 lbs. of No. 23, 10 lbs. of No. 24, 10 lbs. of No. 25, 10 lbs. of No. 26, 10 lbs. of No. 27, 10 lbs. of No. 28, 10 lbs. of No. 29, 10 lbs. of No. 30, 10 lbs. of No. 31, 10 lbs. of No. 32, 10 lbs. of No. 33, 10 lbs. of No. 34, 10 lbs. of No. 35, 10 lbs. of No. 36, 10 lbs. of No. 37, 10 lbs. of No. 38, 10 lbs. of No. 39, 10 lbs. of No. 40, 10 lbs. of No. 41, 10 lbs. of No. 42, 10 lbs. of No. 43, 10 lbs. of No. 44, 10 lbs. of No. 45, 10 lbs. of No. 46, 10 lbs. of No. 47, 10 lbs. of No. 48, 10 lbs. of No. 49, 10 lbs. of No. 50, 10 lbs. of No. 51, 10 lbs. of No. 52, 10 lbs. of No. 53, 10 lbs. of No. 54, 10 lbs. of No. 55, 10 lbs. of No. 56, 10 lbs. of No. 57, 10 lbs. of No. 58, 10 lbs. of No. 59, 10 lbs. of No. 60, 10 lbs. of 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